

ON COAST GUARD & TOL IN JUNE OF 21-70 NAME 1961 YEAR.

Устроил свою дочь на службу представителями Ташкентского
Фонда в Вирине (Шинкан, Горюшкин) и поддерживает контакты с
представителем Ташкентского Фонда в Вирине Татяной Ву-
ту.

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Получено от Директора Толстовского фонда
В.Тейлора 1-го июня 1951 года.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES/METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

THIS GROUP SUCCEEDED IN ATTAINING GREAT SUPPORT AMONG THE OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WHICH UNDER ROOSEVELT INCLINED TOWARD A PROGRESSIVE POLICY CLOSE TO THE PAROL COMMUNISTS. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE MENCHEVICKS HAD GAINED NUMEROUS FRIENDS AMONG THE AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS ABOVE ALL IN THE A.F.L.

TWO PRINCIPLES CAN BE DISCERNED IN THE DISCUSSION WHICH FOLLOWED. THE MODERATE GROUPS RELEGATED THE QUESTION OF WHAT REGIME TO ESTABLISH AFTER THE FALL OF BOLSHIEVISM TO A SECONDARY PLACE LEAVING IT TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PEOPLE, THEMSELVES ELECTED BY A PLEBISCITE, THE DECISION AS TO WHETHER FUTURE RUSSIA WANTS TO BECOME A MONARCHY OR PASS INTO THE RANKS OF THE REPUBLICS.

...THEY THE ...
...EVEN REPUBLICANISM, ...
...OF THE PRACTICE OF THE ...
...NEVER SUCCEEDED IN ...
...EMIGRANTS. THEIR ...
...LEAVING THE ...

...TO THE IDEA OF ...
...THEIR COMPATRIOTS, BUT ...
...THE SUPPORT OF CERTAIN AMERICAN ...
...UPON THE RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE STUDIED WITH CERTAIN ...
FROM THE NEW RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS AND UNDERTOOK AND ...
POLITICAL GROUPS IN GERMANY, IN FRANCE AND IN THE UNITED STATES. THIS IN-
QUIRY, CONDUCTED DURING THE FIRST MONTHS OF 1950, RESULTED IN A FAVORABLE
CONCLUSION. THAT IS TO SAY, THAT THEY PAID ATTENTION TO THE ALLEGATIONS OF
THE EMIGREES AND DECLARED THEMSELVES READY TO PLAY THE PSYCHOLOGICAL GAME AT
AN APPROPRIATE MOMENT MAKING USE, FOR THIS PURPOSE, OF THE EMIGREES. ON
THE OTHER HAND, A DECISION WAS MADE ON PRINCIPLE, NOT TO SUPPORT ONE PARTY
BUT TO COUNSEL ALL EMIGRANTS TO FORM A COALITION. A CERTAIN PREFERENCE
FOR THE MODERATE GROUPS WAS INDICATED ALWAYS WITH THE ADVICE TO PUT THEM-
SELVES INTO ACCORD WITH THE LEFT-WINGERS.

THE KOREAN CONFLICT PRECIPITATED EVENTS IN THE EMIGRANT SECTOR. AT THE END
OF JULY, THE AMERICANS PROPOSED TO THE MODERATE GROUPS IN MUNICH THAT THEY
CONVENE A CONGRESS OF DELEGATES FROM THE EMIGRANTS. ITS OBJECT WAS A MANI-
FESTATION OF ANTI-BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA UPON A VERY IMPOSING SCALE. 700
DELEGATES FROM ALL THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, INCLUDING AUSTRALIA AND THE
AMERICAS, WERE TO PREPARE A PROCLAMATION TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE BASED UPON A
PROGRAM OF FIGHTING AGAINST BOLSHEVISM. THIS MANIFESTO WAS TO BE BROADCAST
BY RADIO AND OTHERWISE DISTRIBUTED ALONG THE SOVIET FRONTIER. THE CONGRESS
WAS TO SERVE AS A BASIS FOR A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.
A MANSION OF 16 ROOMS HAD BEEN PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE COMMITTEE AND
AN IMPORTANT SUBSIDY HAD BEEN PROMISED.

TO BRING THIS ABOUT A VERY LARGE COALITION HAD BEEN FORMED COMPRISING 9 -
DIFFERENT PARTIES, FROM THE REPUBLICANS OF THE LEFT TO INCLUDE THE MODERATE
MONARCHISTS. ONLY THE REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS WITH TOTALITARIAN TENDENCIES
AND THE MONARCHISTS WERE EXCLUDED.

ONLY THE LEAGUE, A GROUP FORMED BY THE MENSHÉVICS AND THE REVOLUTIONARY
SOCIALISTS REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS COALITION IN SPITE OF THE INVITA-
TION EXTENDED TO THEM BY THE COMMITTEE OF INITIATION.

...WAS FORMED AS ITS PREPARATORY WORK WHEN A VERY IMPORTANT CHANGE TOOK PLACE IN WASHINGTON. THE BOARD OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE HAD JUST BEEN FORMED AND GIVEN RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACTION WITH REGARD TO RUSSIA. MR. EDWARD BARRETT BECAME CHIEF OF THIS NEW ORGANIZATION. HE WAS EVEN MORE INCLINED TOWARDS THE LEFT THAN HIS PREDECESSOR IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. THE MENCHEVINS REGAINED CONFIDENCE AND SUCCEEDED BY SNEAK TACTICS IN OBTAINING A RESOLUTION FROM THE CONGRESS OF THE A.F.L. CONDEMNING THE MUNICH COMMITTEE AS REACTIONARY. MEANWHILE A COMMITTEE OF "FRIENDS OF FREE RUSSIA" WAS BEING FORMED IN NEW YORK. THIS COMMITTEE WAS TO BE COMPOSED OF PRIVATE PERSONS AND MASK THE DIRECT ACTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. WE DID NOT POSSESS PROOFS THAT THE DEPARTMENT HAD ACCORDED ITS SUPPORT TO THIS PRIVATE COMMITTEE. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE LEFT WING POLITICIANS FORMED THIS COMMITTEE THUS TO FORCE THE HANDS OF THE DEPARTMENT AND OBTAIN IN THE END ITS RECOGNITION IN THE INITIATIVE IN THE RUSSIAN SECTOR. ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, MR. SPENCER WILLIAMS, CAME TO MUNICH TO ANNOUNCE TO THE RUSSIAN COMMITTEE THAT THE AMERICANS HAD REVISED THEIR DECISION AND DID NOT ANY LONGER SUPPORT THEM. AT THE SAME TIME, HE PROPOSED THAT THE LEADERS OF ONLY FOUR RUSSIAN GROUPS SHOULD SET TOGETHER IN ORDER TO START A RUSSIAN POLITICAL CENTER. THESE GROUPS WERE THE LEAGUE, WHERE THE MENCHEVINS PLAYED A DECISIVE ROLE.

THE SBNR, AN ORGANIZATION OF NEW ENLISTANTS COMPOSED AND DIRECTED BY FORMER MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE COMSOMOL.

THE NTS, THE SOLIDARITY MOVEMENT AND

THE UNION FOR RUSSIAN LIBERTY AT THE HEAD OF WHICH WAS AN OLD SOCIALIST, S. MELBOUMOFF.

THESE LAST TWO GROUPS HAD BEEN INVITED ONLY TO ENLARGE THE POLITICAL FRONT.

THE AMERICAN SUPPORT WAS GRANTED BEFOREHAND TO THE TWO GROUPS OF THE LEFT. WE HAVE ALREADY DESCRIBED THE MENCHEVIN PROGRAM.

FOR THE SBNR WE MUST ADD THAT WITHIN THAT MASS OF RUSSIAN SOVIET CITIZENS, WHO, EITHER AS PRISONERS OF WAR OR AS VOLUNTEERS, HAD LATER SERVED WHO CAME TO GERMANY DURING THE WAR, A GROUP OF BOLSHEVIN AGITATORS COULD BE DISTINGUISHED FROM THE FIRST.

THESE PEOPLE PROCLAIMED WITH ENERGY THEIR ANTI-BOLSHEVIN BUT DEFENDED WITH THE SAME ENERGY THE BOLSHEVIN POSITION. ACCORDING TO THEM, IT WAS NECESSARY TO COMBAT THE BOLSHEVIN POSITION BUT WITHOUT THE SOCIAL CHANGES REQUESTED BY BOLSHEVINISM. THEY WERE ATTRACTED BY THEIR IDEAL OF JUSTICE AND THEY ATTRACTED TO THEIR IDEAL THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE. THEY WERE ATTRACTED TO THEIR IDEAL THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE. THEY WERE ATTRACTED TO THEIR IDEAL THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

2 The Public must be
informed that they need common sense.

AS SOON AS THESE TWO LEFT WING GROUPS PERCEIVED THAT THEY ENJOYED AMERICAN SUPPORT, THEIR TACTICS TOWARDS THE OTHER GROUPS BECAME FIRM AND SHOWED A TENDENCY TO MONOPOLIZE THE DIRECTION OF THE FUTURE POLITICAL CENTER.

THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE LEADERS OF THE FOUR GROUPS HAD TO BE ADJOURNED FOR 10 WEEKS BECAUSE THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LEAGUE, MR. B.J. NIKOLAEVSKY WAS UNABLE TO LEAVE THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAD NOTIFIED HIM THAT HE FELL UNDER THE TERMS OF THE SECURITY ACT AND THAT HIS PERMIT TO RE-ENTER THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT BE GRANTED.

THE CONFERENCE TOOK PLACE ONLY BETWEEN JANUARY 15TH AND 22ND, 1914 AND WAS HELD AT FUSSEN IN BAVARIA. THE DELEGATES OF THE FOUR GROUPS WERE PRESENTED. THE CONFERENCE ENDED IN COMPLETE FAILURE. THE REPRESENTATION OF N.T.S. QUITTED THE CONFERENCE, BEING PERSUADED OF THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF DEALING ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH THE LEFT WING CONTINUALLY UPHOLD BY MR. WILLIAMS. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE DECLARATION PUT OUT BY THE OTHER THREE REMAINING GROUPS WAS REJECTED BY THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE. MR. MELSOUNOFF HAD SUCCEEDED IN INTRODUCING INTO THIS DECLARATION A REGULATION PROTECTING THE NATIONAL PROBLEM WITH UNIFICATION TENDENCIES WHICH WOULD HAVE BROUGHT ON THE VIOLENT OPPOSITION OF THE UKRAINIANS AND THE PEOPLE OF THE CAUCASUS AND OF TURKESYAN. THE AMERICANS OPPOSED THIS REGULATION WITH THEIR VETO AND THE MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE LEFT WITHOUT OBTAINING ANY POSITIVE RESULTS.

MEANWHILE, THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE CAME OUT OF SECLUSION AND ITS FORMATION WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE "VOICE OF AMERICA" AND IN THE NEWSPAPERS. AT THE HEAD OF THE COMMITTEE WAS MR. MATHEW WOLL, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE A.F.L. THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE WERE JAMES A. FARELL, T. GROVER, ELIOT, DON LEVIN, CHAMBERLAIN. THE COMMITTEE PRESENTED ITSELF UNDER A NEW NAME NOW "COMMITTEE OF THE FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE". THE ANTI-RUSSIAN TENDENCY IS REVEALED BY THE OMISSION OF THE WORD "RUSSIA" IN THE NAME. HAVING FAILED IN TWO ATTEMPTS TO FORM A POLITICAL CENTER WITH LEFT WING TENDENCIES BUT ORGANIZING THE SEPARATE GROUPS, MR. WILLIAMS CONTINUED LOGICALLY TO SUPPORT THE RUSSIAN GOVT TO BRING THE COMMUNIST PARTY INTO POWER.

THE COMRADES OF HISTORY, A BRANCH OF THE UNITED STATES LITERARY SOCIETY IN NEW YORK CITY, HAS BEEN ORGANIZED ALONG THE SAME LINE BY AN OLD MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE, EDWARD M. BROWN, FORMERLY SECRETARY OF THE U.S.A. FOR THE CONGRESS OF THE WORLD PEACE MOVEMENT (1926-27) AND EDITOR OF THE "NEW YORK DAILY WORKMAN".

It is to be noted that the attitude of the editors is not only in the line of the attitude of the editors of the "New York Times" but also in the line of the attitude of the editors of the "New York Times".

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The political attitude of the American Social Movement is demonstrated by the composition of the editorial committee. Till 1915 the American Social Movement party was united, but after the Stuttgart conference it split into two groups - the "Socialists" and the "Socialists". The "Socialists" were also called the "Socialists". In the social sphere the American Social Movement is not greatly different from the "Socialists". The "Socialists" were the principle of the struggle between the social and economic classes, the struggle for the realization of the "Socialist" program and the "Socialist" program. The only difference between them is that the American Social Movement is not only in the line of the attitude of the editors of the "New York Times" but also in the line of the attitude of the editors of the "New York Times".

Till 1915 the majority of the members of the American Social Movement party were in the line of the attitude of the editors of the "New York Times". The "Socialists" were also called the "Socialists". In the social sphere the American Social Movement is not greatly different from the "Socialists". The "Socialists" were the principle of the struggle between the social and economic classes, the struggle for the realization of the "Socialist" program and the "Socialist" program. The only difference between them is that the American Social Movement is not only in the line of the attitude of the editors of the "New York Times" but also in the line of the attitude of the editors of the "New York Times".

1990

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○此詩見《蘇軾集》卷之八。○

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During the 1960s, Hatcher and his colleagues were the first to suggest that the "black power" movement was a reaction to the failure of the civil rights movement to achieve its goals. They argued that the black power movement was a response to the "white power" movement, which was a reaction to the "black power" movement. This cycle of reaction and counter-reaction was a key feature of the civil rights movement.

It appears, by a reference to the American edition of this work, that the second of the two volumes is more than twice as large as the first, and that it contains nearly as much matter as the whole of the first volume. It is, therefore, a most important addition to the knowledge of the history of the United States, and one which will be of great value to all who are interested in the subject.

Both complete houses of adherents in Europe appeared in December 1938, when the investigation of Dr. Emmer Williams, the representative of an American American committee, is not limited, it is possible to consider the representatives of five political organizations of Berlin adherents, many months, however, passed before a complete collection of the same, since, as Huchelberg was informed, the League was unable to find another representative in Europe.

[illegible][illegible]

was in the opinion of them, following members of the group, which the speaker said of that organization R.A. International, I.A. 12-12-1947 and J.A. 12-12-1947.

In 1949 the thinking of most written by him in which he himself classified himself from Marxism, but the action of this organization, the speaker, pointed out only the limitation toward Marxism, but also mentioned it as a non-Marxist party. This is, however, not correct, if we consider the purpose of this organization is to expand its influence in the United States, it has been founded by another former Soviet citizen, Kromovsky, in the name of the president of the Soviet Union, (Stalin) in 1947. In the name of the Soviet Communist Party. In 1947, the speaker was present at the headquarters of the speaker of the staff of the 1st Division of the 1st Army, a little while before the battle of the ship, he gave the order to the soldiers of the 1st Division not to shoot on the ship. For the speaker, the soldiers of the 1st Division, the commander of the division, and mentioned to him that he was named by an order of General, Flanagan, but he refused. In the last moment he was named by an order of General, Flanagan, but he refused. From my further activity. Since 1947 he has been in constant contact with an agency from the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Army, American citizens, the 1st Division in 1947 and the speaker said that they are Soviet.

The speaker of Flanagan was characterized by following statements:

"It is the duty of the Russian citizens to prevent a war with the United States, since in case of war Russia will be exposed to all evils of an occupation. The American will be left in the hands of the German, the German will be left in the hands of the Russian people itself, and, therefore, the speaker of a joint organization must not be concerned." (Quoted from a speech delivered by Flanagan in August in 1947).

During the process of investigation in 1947, the speaker said that the speaker of Flanagan was named by an order of General, Flanagan, but he refused. From my further activity. Since 1947 he has been in constant contact with an agency from the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Army, American citizens, the 1st Division in 1947 and the speaker said that they are Soviet.

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陳其美與陳天華

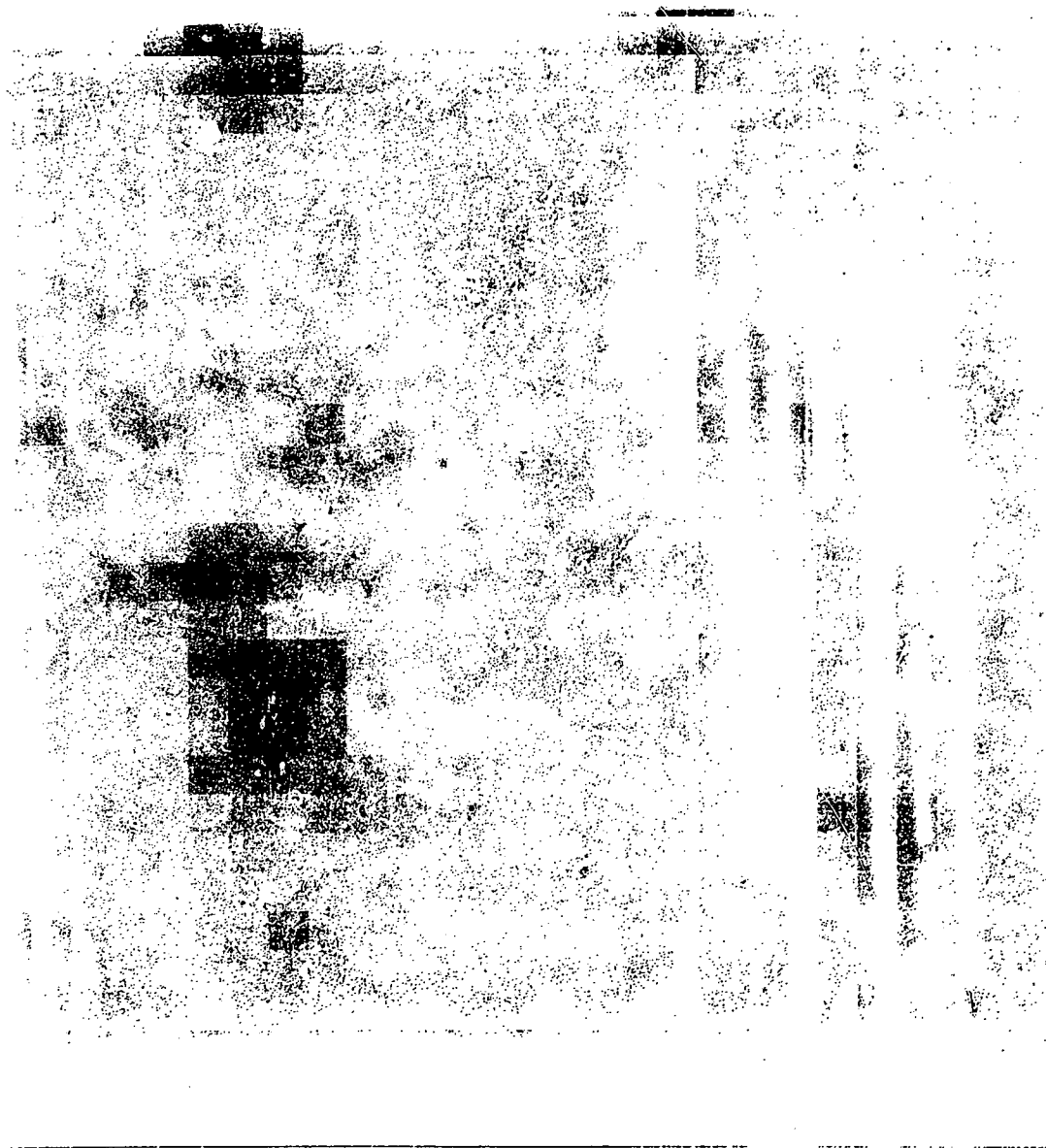
Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

It must also be considered that the bulk of the American intelligence staff, along with the majority of troops and air with the political significance of the war, are centered at the disposal and of whom in Germany will be necessary to depend by the whole organization.

It is the only bookish commentary on American literature that has been written by a foreigner. It is the only book that has been written by a foreigner that has been written by a foreigner.

[illegible][illegible]

The image shows a document page that is almost entirely illegible due to extreme contrast and noise. The page is characterized by heavy vertical banding and horizontal streaking, which obscures any original text or graphics. The only discernible elements are the dark, irregular shapes that suggest the presence of text or images, but they cannot be accurately transcribed or described.



...и...
...было вызвано нежеланием русских монархистов последовать
за... совету Мейера и их отказом ликвидировать Высший Монархи-
ческий Совет и заменить его "партией конституционных монархистов".

Уже после того, как выяснилось, что русские монархисты не бу-
дут приглашены к участию в Совете Освобождения Народов России, Мей-
ер продолжал вести переговоры с Н.Т.С. и участвовал, как он сам на-
шет в своей информации, в встрече некоторых членов Высшего Монархи-
ческого Совета с Александром Керенским в Мюнхене /Германия/.

Высший Монархический Совет отказался последовать совету
Мейера но не возражал ни против его переговоров с Н.Т.С., ни про-
тив его встречи с Керенским.

Упомянутые в информации Мейера...
...общественное мнение путем сообщения видным американцам
...сведений о некоторых русских эмигрантах орга-
... как Семе Бором за Освобождение Народов России /О.Б.О.Р./
... несколько месяцев тому назад
... Мейера.

...
... в Совете...

The enclosed document is a translation of an anonymous note in printed Russian. This note was sent early in November 1951 from Munich (Germany) to many Russian political emigrants in Germany, France, the United States and South America.

It is the continuation of similar anonymous notes in the Russian language, sent from Munich (Germany) during preceding months of 1951 and treated the question of the creation of the Council for Liberation of Russia's Peoples (S.O.N.R.).

The author of this note as well as of the preceding notes is the Russian emigrant George (Yuri Konstantinovich) Meyer, residing in Munich (Germany).

In his capacity as the member of the Supreme Monarchical Council Meyer adopted, with regard to the participation of Russian monarchists in the creation of the Council for Liberation of Russia's Peoples, an attitude distinguishing itself from that adopted by the majority of Russian monarchists and by the Supreme Monarchical Council.

Following to his conversations with other Russian emigrant political groups in Germany, especially the National Labor Union (N.L.U., Russian Solidarians), Meyer was of the opinion that the monarchist

...part in the Council for Liberation of Russia's ...
...continued to negotiate with the R.T.S. and took part, as he
...his information, in the meeting of certain members of the
...Supreme Monarchical Council with Alexander Kerensky in Munich. (Continued)
...Supreme Monarchical Council refused to follow the advice
...Meyer, but did not object against his negotiations with the R.T.S.
...his meeting with Kerensky.

in the Meyer's information ...
The ...
unfavourable
opinion through/informations sent to prominent Americans about certain
Russian emigrant organizations, as for instance the Union for Struggle
for Freedom of Russia's Peoples (S.B.O.N.R.) were made several months
ago by Meyer himself.

He composed notes in English and sent them to the United States
through different ways - directly from Munich (Germany), via Brussels
(Belgium) and via Buenos Aires. In the informations sent to the
United States via Argentina it was said, that they, allegedly, are com-
posed on grounds of informations picked up by the French counter-espio-
nage.

Some informations of Meyer are published from time to time in the
Russian paper "Za Pravdu" (Buenos Aires, Argentina), signed by the
Russian emigrant Michael Boral, as if the articles were written by him.
November 15, 1951.